

VLR 3/20/96 OMB No. 1024-0018
NRHP 7/18/96

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A.) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a) Use a typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Mount Ida
other names/site number: DHL File No. 02-2202 002 - 5001

2. Location

street & number: State Route 795
city, town: Scottsville
state: Virginia code: 51 county: Albemarle code: 003
N/A not for publication
vicinity X
zip code: 24590

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering
properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in
36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend
that this property be considered significant ____ nationally ____ statewide X locally (____ See continuation sheet for
additional comments).

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet
for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
____ entered in the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National
Register. ____ See continuation sheet
____ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
____ removed from the National Register.
____ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date

Mount Ida
Name of Property

Albemarle County, VA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
private X
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
building(s) X
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)
Contributing Non contributing
0 0 buildings
0 0 sites
0 0 structures
0 0 objects
Total

Name of related multiple property listing MOUNT IDA
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
FEDERAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation BRICK
walls WOOD--weatherboard
roof METAL--standing seam
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

 X See continuation sheet

Mount Ida
Name of Property

Albemarle County, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property:
433 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

 x See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

 x See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

 x See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Marie Tucker
organization Frazier Associates
street and number 213 N. Augusta Street
city or town Staunton

date October 1995
telephone (540) 886-6230
state VA zip code 24401

Information from the original form written by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources staff is included in this form.

Additional Information

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name James Brady Murray, Jr.
street and number #0 Court Square
city or town Charlottesville

telephone (804) 971-8080
state VA zip code 22902

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Preservation Act as amended. (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this information is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and manufacturing data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127; and the Office of Management And Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, D.C. 20503.

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Mount Ida

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Summary Description

Mount Ida is a circa 1785-1805 residence located on Route 795 in Albemarle County, Virginia, near Scottsville.¹ The two-story, wood-frame dwelling is noteworthy for the extraordinary woodwork found in the west parlor.² The social importance implied by the parlor woodwork is underscored by the relative absence of such elaboration elsewhere in the house.

Architectural Analysis

Mount Ida, a two-story, wood-frame residence, has evolved from a simple to a relatively complex plan. It began circa 1785-1805 as a two-story, single-pile, side-passage-plan house with a large parlor to the west of a stair passage, two smaller inner rooms in a single-story wing beyond the parlor, and possibly another room to the east. The presence of the east room is suggested by foundation remains and apparently reused interior woodwork. The room was replaced or largely rebuilt in the mid-nineteenth century, when a large, two-story, double-pile-plan addition was constructed to the east of the passage. Furthermore, there was an early porch behind

¹ Though the house is now located in Albemarle County, it was built originally in Buckingham County off of Virginia Route 610.

² The original nomination consisted of five contributing buildings, including the main house, kitchen, tenant's house, barn and threshing barn; one non contributing building, a collapsed tobacco barn; and one contributing structure, a stone bridge. The nomination, as amended, includes only one contributing building, the Mount Ida house.

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the parlor and passage, as evidenced by exterior flush sheathing on the rear wall. The porch was enclosed as a room in the mid-nineteenth century and the present south and east porches were added later in the nineteenth century.³

The foundation of the original section is executed in Flemish-bond brick with lined mortar joints. The facade (south) is five bays with a one-bay projecting wing to the west. Like all elevations, the front is covered with weatherboard attached with wrought nails. The main entrance has paneled double doors and a transom. It is sheltered by a one-story porch with fluted Doric columns and a cornice with triglyphs. A pediment breaks the roof line. Windows consist of nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash. Some original wrought-iron shutter keepers remain. A modillion cornice embellishes the roof line on all elevations.

The rear (north) elevation is marked by a two-story, one-bay wing as well as a one-story addition. The three-bay length of the original structure may be determined on the second story from the point that the east wing projects. The rear entrance has been blocked. The rear elevation has nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash and later six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows.

³The original porch on the south (front) elevation was one-bay wide; it appears that in the mid-nineteenth century, the porch was enlarged to its current size and was then reworked in the early twentieth century during the 1932 renovation of the house. At this time, the cross gable roof was added to the main roof hip on the porch. The side porch has been reworked several times. While there was originally a porch here when the addition was built, the porch as it stood in 1995 was a twentieth century appendage. In 1995, the porch was redesigned as a part of the house moving and restoration. The relationship of solid and void was retained.

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The side (east) elevation has a one-story wing and a brick semi-exterior end chimney executed in Flemish-bond brick. The west elevation has a one-story enclosed porch and two interior end chimneys.

The present central passage, formerly a side passage, contains the main stair. It has a turned newel and balusters, a molded handrail, a paneled spandrel, scrolled brackets and ramped rails, and related wainscot caps. To the west of the stair is the parlor. It is the most elaborately carved room in the house. The focal point of the room is the fireplace wall. The architrave surrounding the firebox has a well-executed guilloche. Above the firebox is a carved fret and a carved pediment. Above the pediment is a small overmantel with decorated crossettes. Framing this composition is a pair of Doric pilasters that extend from floor to ceiling. The pilasters cut through a cornice that runs the perimeter of the room. The cornice has pendants and a fret. The fret is lacking in the area above the mantel and overmantel. Doorways and windows are topped by entablatures containing frets. The passage door is further embellished by a pediment similar to that found above the fireplace. In addition, the room has a flush-board wainscoting with heavily molded baseboard and dentil chair rail. The wainscoting breaks out to form aprons below the windows, and the corners are finished with beads. The doors are deeply paneled and retain their original hardware.

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The social importance of the parlor is underscored by the relative absence of such elaboration elsewhere. The west wing and second floor-chambers contain more conventional Federal-era trim; the most distinguishing features in all rooms are the mantels. The first-floor rooms to the east of the passage contain Greek Revival-style woodwork. The door and window openings in the front (south) room have frets that were undoubtedly inspired by Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter, plate 28. The door openings are also tapered with pediments.

(Information from the original form concerning the outbuildings has been omitted in this revised National Register Form as they are no longer a part of the Mount Ida Nomination.)

Reasons for Move

Mount Ida was moved to save it from demolition by deterioration. The house was constructed originally in the northwestern corner of Buckingham County on the James River. A 1933 real estate site plan revealed that eighteen outbuildings surrounded the main house. In 1959, the Jones family purchased the property and rented the house to tenants until the mid-1970s when the dwelling became vacant. During the Jones family ownership, most of the outbuildings on the property and the main house received little maintenance. As a result, many outbuildings collapsed or were sold and

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removed from the farm. When the Virginia Department of Historic Resources wrote the nomination in 1986, only five outbuildings remained, one of which had collapsed and was noncontributing. In 1995, of these five only three were left: the threshing barn, though still standing, had been sold and was slated to be moved to another county, the kitchen building located behind the house was in a state of advanced deterioration, and a single tobacco barn which was being used for hay storage. When the current owner, James Murray, purchased Mount Ida, the front and side porches were collapsing and the roof on the west side of the addition was leaking. Several panes of glass were missing from the windows and a gate had to be installed on the front porch to prevent cows from roaming freely in the house.

The house had been for sale since the mid-1980s to anyone willing to move it from the Jones property. In 1991, Lewis Ramsey, acting as Mr. Jones's agent, nearly sold the parlor room woodwork to the Museum of Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA). The sale was not completed and concern was raised by many individuals, including the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, that one of Virginia's premier architectural landmarks would be lost to a museum in another state. The concerns of the state were recorded by Senior Architectural Historian, Calder Loth, on June 14, 1991. At this time, Mr. Loth also mentioned the possibility that the house might be moved in its entirety by Mrs. Helen Scott Reed in order to preserve it.

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In the summer of 1995, James Brady Murray agreed to purchase the house and move it, in its entirety, to a similar site located along the Hardware River in Albemarle County. The new location consists of a site of 422.65 acres, with an elevated knoll located along a bend in the Hardware River. This site provides a new location for Mount Ida that offers many similarities to the original site. Originally the manor house of a large tract of land, Mount Ida, will once again sit on a large undisturbed site overlooking the Hardware River. Like the original site, the new site consists of rolling hills with a line of hardwoods along the river bed in the distance. The knoll upon which the house will rest was formerly the location of a late eighteenth century house which had been demolished in the 1960s by the lumber company owning the property at the time.

Prior to placing Mount Ida on the new site, Mr. Murray contracted with the Department of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary to conduct an archaeological there to discover information about the former house. Led by Don Linebaugh, the archaeological team concluded that the modest house which once sat upon the site was originally a hall-parlor plan dwelling, built in the late eighteenth century, which was later expanded into a central-passage plan in the mid-nineteenth century. The team's most significant discovery was builder trenches located along the foundation walls of the former house. In addition to systematically digging as a preliminary archaeological study of the site, William and Mary will oversee the excavation for the

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foundation of the Mount Ida to insure that any additional relics or discoveries would be properly recorded. Many extant similar dwellings from this same time period are located along the Hardware River.

Procedures for Move

Because of its important place in Virginia's architectural legacy, substantial effort was expended to move Mount Ida as carefully as possible and to maintain those historic materials that were not severely deteriorated and beyond repair. Mount Ida was carefully labeled and then disassembled to facilitate moving the entire house to the new location. The entire process was photographically documented with both black and white 35 mm film and color slides as well as large-format, HABS-level photography. Complete floor plans and elevations were drawn based upon the measurements of the house prior to commencement of work. The contractor, Lewis Ramsey, worked within the dismantling specifications provided by Frazier Associates, the historical architecture firm.

The house will be carefully reassembled atop a new foundation that was constructed based upon the original foundation. Variation in brick pattern and brick color were replicated in the foundation at the new site. As with its original site, Mount Ida faces south and is approached from the southwest corner. The new foundation will be

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constructed of a concrete block core faced with the historic bricks from Mount Ida's original foundation walls.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards were followed closely for any work on the existing house as well as for the design of the new addition to the north (rear) elevation. Frazier Associates worked closely with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to insure that the integrity of the historic house was retained and that all new work was sensitive to the historic building. All historic windows, doors, trim, flooring, and spaces were retained. The exterior beaded weatherboard was reused as were the historic bricks from the foundation and chimneys. The three different periods of brick work were carefully separated during the disassembly and were reused in the appropriate location when the house is reassembled.

The addition was designed to be reversible and was located on the north elevation of the house in such a manner that it cannot be seen when approaching the house. The proportions and scale echo that of the main house as do the size and shape of the window openings. Though elements of the historic house were reinterpreted in the addition, they were abstracted and simplified to distinguish the historic house from the new work.

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At the house's new site, the integrity of setting, materials, craftsmanship, and design have been preserved; only the location itself has been altered.

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Receiving Site Archaeological Investigation

In accordance with National Register Bulletin 16A "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," Section VI "Amending National Register Forms," under the "Approval for a Move" instructions, James Brady Murray, Jr. contracted with the Center for Archaeology at William and Mary to conduct an archaeological investigation of the receiving site. The purpose of the survey work was to investigate and evaluate the site to determine boundaries and assess the historical significance of the site. The fieldwork included both archaeological field work and historical research. A total of 283 shovel tests were conducted, each approximately twelve inches in diameter, at regular intervals across the hilltop site all around the former house. The Management Summary of the field work stated the following: "Although it has experienced significant impacts from previous logging and clearing activities, Site 44AB436 is considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Excavation of systematic shovel tests and test units indicates that the features related to all phases of the site's occupation are preserved beneath this plowzone layer. Therefore, the site has significant research potential for addressing issues related to the lives of the areas settlers, both white and black, during significant period of the Commonwealth's history. It is recommended that the site be preserved or that areas of possible impact be mitigated through additional excavation. This additional work would include stripping the plowzone or overburden, identification of

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features, i.e. building foundations or postholes, trash pits, fencelines, etc., and recording and excavation of these features. It is felt that the archaeological and architectural investigation of the house ruin has exhausted the research potential of this feature, although monitoring of its removal has the potential to answer some remaining questions about the building's construction and evolution." Removal of the former house and the excavation of the foundation for Mount Ida will be monitored by William and Mary in accordance with this recommendation, and the Mount Ida house will be placed in this location.

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Statement of Significance

Mount Ida is architecturally significant for its parlor, one of the most formal and sophisticated late-eighteenth century rooms yet recorded in Virginia. The circa 1785-1805 residence was built by William Cannon, a captain in the Buckingham militia during the American Revolution who became one of the largest landowners in the county.⁴ Most probably, at the height of his economic prosperity, Cannon allowed his unknown builder to lavish considerable attention to his parlor, the architectural elements of which are derived from English builder's guides of the late eighteenth century. The parlor woodwork at Mount Ida is matched only by Woodlands, a residence built in Amelia County around the same time and most probably by the same hand. In addition to the main house, a kitchen, tenant's house, barn and threshing mill have survived on the property. The National Register Form as it is being amended is for the house only. The outbuildings mentioned in the earlier National Register Form either no longer exist on the property, have been sold, or are in a state of advanced disrepair. The threshing mill has been sold and will be moved to another site, the kitchen is in an advance state of disrepair and several barns have fallen down on the property.

⁴ The house was originally built in Buckingham County and is now located in Albemarle County.

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Historical Background

Originally situated on the James River five miles from New Canton, Buckingham County, Mount Ida stood on what was once part of the Cannon family land.⁵ The Cannons held land in the area as early as 1730, when William Cannon acquired 300 acres north of the Fluvanna (James) River in what was then Goochland County. In 1733 he added 1,700 acres on the south bank, Willis River. In addition, he gained an additional 374 acres on the James River from the Cocke family.

William Cannon died in 1749, and at least a portion of his estate passed to his son, John. Patent records show that a John Cannon already possessed 150 acres on the north Fluvanna (1733) and 300 acres on Randolph's branch of the Willis River (1743). Following William's death, John added to the estate in his own right: 444 acres south of the Fluvanna in 1751, 690 acres between the Fluvanna and Willis Creek in 1752, and 298 acres on the south Fluvanna bank in 1759. In addition a 1760 land grant lists John Cannon as the owner of additional land between Bear Garden and Hunt's Creek.

During his lifetime, John Cannon deeded 1,200 acres on the upper James to his son, William. The remainder of the estate passed to William on his father's death in 1788.

⁵Mount Ida has been moved to Albemarle County and now sits along the Hardware River, a few miles north of the Town of Scottsville.

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In addition William purchased 143 acres from the Lovell family (date unknown), and in 1794-1795 acquired a 500-acre Bear Garden tract from the Cocke family and an additional 150 acres from the Loving family.

It is unclear as to which of the Cannon land purchases in the Fluvanna/Bear Garden area became the Mount Ida land tract. However, there can be no doubt that the builder of Mount Ida was William Cannon who erected the house during the period circa 1785-1805.

William Cannon, the first owner of Mount Ida, is the most notable figure associated with the house. Cannon was a man of stature in Buckingham County during the second half of the eighteenth century—at various times a vestryman for Tillotson Parish, a recorder of the county list of tithables, and a county sheriff. According to Henning's Statutes, a ferry was established in the county in 1776 on Cannon land, and this ferry later served as a boundary point in a 1778 annexation from Buckingham County to Cumberland County.

During the Revolution, Cannon served as a captain in the Buckingham County militia. Records of claims for impressed property records show his authority to requisition goods and transportation for the militia, as well as his own contribution of stores to the

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Continental Army. His requisition activities were associated with the movement of the Buckingham Militia to aid General Green in the North Carolina campaign of 1781.

The Buckingham County personal property tax lists indicate that William Cannon's greatest prosperity came during the period 1785-1787, when he owned as many as 50 slaves, 70 head of cattle, and 22 horses. On June 24, 1790, Cannon married his second wife, Martha Cocke, fourth child of James Cocke of Amelia County. Presumably, it was during this period that Cannon constructed Mount Ida.

A reflection of Cannon's wealth and property, the parlor woodwork at Mount Ida ranks among the finest and most elaborate found in Virginia during the late-eighteenth and very early nineteenth centuries. Derived in large part from English builder's guides of the mid-to-late eighteenth century, the woodwork demonstrates a sophistication of workmanship and knowledge of architecture on the part of its presumably unidentified builder. Unfortunately, no clues have been found to suggest the builder; however, his work may survive in one other house, Woodlands, in Amelia County.

Woodlands, now moved to Goochland County, was originally built 1789-1794 in Amelia County by Stephen Cocke, the youngest son of James Powell Cocke. Stephen Cocke was the brother of Martha Cocke Cannon, the second wife of the builder of Mount Ida, William Cannon. Hence, through marriage Cannon and Cocke

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would have known each other's residences thereby making a comparison of the two properties valid.

Like the parlor at Mount Ida, the ballroom at Woodlands is elaborately ornamented with finely executed architectural elements. Its fireplace wall also has a mantel and pedimented overmantel flanked by pilaster and pedimented doorways, a composition similar to that found at Mount Ida. Like Mount Ida, the ballroom composition is basically mid-eighteenth century in its inspiration, with details reflecting a late-eighteenth-century source.

William Cannon's enjoyment of Mount Ida was short-lived. Cannon's wealth declined after 1790 and he lost Mount Ida by 1805. At that time the property was presumably sold to David Ross, who had previously purchased land from Cannon's extensive holdings. Cannon and his family moved to Tennessee in 1807, and eventually settled in Kentucky, where he died in 1820.

Under Ross family ownership, Mount Ida formed part of a trust established by David Ross in 1815 to settle his son David's debts. A series of letters from David Ross, Sr., then living in Richmond, to a Mr. LaFontaine, his attorney/business agent in New Canton, provide an interesting glimpse into a father and son relationship under

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strained circumstances. It was probably under the period of Ross family ownership that a threshing mill was built along with a bridge and a tenant's log house.

In 1833 William Leitch left his merchandising business at Buckingham Court House and purchased Mount Ida presumably from the Ross family. Since the Buckingham County records burned in the courthouse fire of 1869, a chain of title for the property is incomplete. Leitch added to his Mount Ida holdings until the estate numbered over 1,300 acres. From the Leitchs the property passed to the Coles family in 1909 and to the Percie family in 1934. The Jones family, purchased the land in 1959. In 1995, James Brady Murray, Jr., of Albemarle County, purchased Mount Ida and moved the house to Albemarle County, where it was rebuilt as a part of a large farm located along the Hardware River.

The site in Albemarle County is the former site of the Dawson House or Brockenbrough House which was razed by a lumber company in the 1960s. The earliest section of the Dawson House, a hall-parlor plan dwelling, was built between 1799 and 1815 and was enlarged twice: prior to 1840 and between 1840 and 1860. This hall-parlor plan type is represented by eight other extant homesteads in the Scottsville area of Albemarle County, located along or near the Hardware River.

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The tract of land upon which Mount Ida now rests may have been part of a 6,500 acre parcel granted to Colonel Francis Epes in 1730. While the earliest title to the property is unclear, Pleasant Dawson is known to have obtained the property in 1794 and built the Dawson House sometime shortly after acquiring the property. From Dawson the property passed to Martin Dawson, his brother. Martin Dawson, a bachelor, left the house and land equally to a nephew, also named Pleasant Dawson, and his heirs. The Dawson family home was known during this time as Bell Mount. In 1855, Isaac and Jane Forbes purchased the three-hundred acre tract upon which Bell Mount was standing. Upon moving to Tennessee, the Forbes sold the property to local banker, John O. Lewis, who apparently never actually lived in the house and experienced financial difficulties which caused the property to revert back to the Forbes following the Civil War. The family appointed John S. Moon to find a buyer for the property, which he did in 1871. Casper Schmidt and family moved into Bell Mount in 1876 which was reclaimed again by the Forbes family in 1878. The Forbes family finally relinquished ownership of the property to Thomas Brockenbrough in 1881. The Brockenbrough's willed the house to Josephine Long who, in turn, sold the property to Robert Gough in 1925. Gough, filing for bankruptcy in 1935, lost the property which was auctioned off to P. H. Faulconer in 1937. Five years later, Faulconer sold the property to the Guthrie family who was the last family to own the house. In 1956, Barnes Lumber Company obtained the property which was later sold to Continental Can who transferred it to KMI Continental Woodlands. Sometime during the

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Continental Can ownership, the house was demolished. Continental Woodlands sold the land to Bear Island Timberlands in 1986. James Brady Murray, Jr. and son purchased the property from Bear Island Timberlands in 1994.⁶

Criteria Consideration B: Special Requirements

Despite its move to another location, Mount Ida retains its architectural significance as one of only a handful of examples of houses containing elaborately hand-carved woodwork dating to the end of the eighteenth century. The woodwork in Mount Ida is notable for its extreme individuality which, while inspired by pattern books, has a flair entirely its own. In addition to the significant late-eighteenth century period trim of the house, there is also a mid-nineteenth century addition to the east side of the house that features Asher Benjamin-inspired woodwork.

⁶William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, "Archaeological and Architectural Investigations at Site 44AB436, the Dawson House, Albemarle County, Virginia," February 1, 1996, Draft Report.

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GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

UTM References

	Easting	Northing
A.	7201410	4192680
B.	720640	4192560
C.	721180	4192580
D.	721580	4192200
E.	721720	4192200
F.	721760	4192180
G.	721760	4192040
H.	721820	4192000
I.	721820	4191940
J.	721600	4191880
K.	721480	4191600
L.	721610	4191470
M.	721630	4191160
N.	721580	4191140
O.	721590	4191160
P.	721440	4191220
Q.	721300	4191210
R.	721200	4191080
S.	720360	4191400
T.	720110	4191400
U.	720160	4191650
V.	720130	4191750
W.	720180	4191850
X.	720280	4191970
Y.	720270	4191260
Z.	720440	4191270
AA.	720420	4191340
BB.	720300	4191560

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Mount Ida property correspond to the above mentioned UTM's.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet 22 of 22**

Mount Ida

Albemarle County, VA

Boundary Justification

The property included as a part of the Mount Ida National Register Nomination includes the entire 422.65 acre land tract owned by James Murray and son along the Hardware River. The property consists of the entire knoll situated at the bend in the Hardware River upon which the house sits as well as the acreage which follows the long drive back to the house site from the state road. The property boundaries protect the views in all directions from the main house and follow along the edge of hardwoods lining the Hardware River.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS

Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

All Photographs are of:

MOUNT IDA
Albemarle County, Virginia
VDHR #02-2202
CREDIT: Frazier Associates

All negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources collection at
the Virginia State Library and Archives.

- | | PHOTO 5 of 32 |
|---|--|
| 1. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: South Elevation
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 1 of 32 | 6. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Southeast corner
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 6 of 32 |
| 2. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: North Elevation
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 2 of 32 | 7. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Parlor, west wall
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 7 of 32 |
| 3. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: East Elevation
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 3 of 32 | 8. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Parlor, detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 8 of 32 |
| 4. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Southwest corner
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 4 of 32 | 9. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Parlor, detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 9 of 32 |
| 5. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: South View
NEG. NO.: | |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number PHOTOS

Page 2

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Southeast room
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 10 of 32 | 17. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Front door
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 17 of 32 |
| 11. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Northeast room
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 11 of 32 | 18. DATE: August 1995
VIEW OF: Disassembly, east
elevation
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 18 of 32 |
| 12. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Trim detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 12 of 32 | 19. DATE: August 1995
VIEW OF: Disassembly, south
elevation
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 19 of 32 |
| 13. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Stair detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 13 of 32 | 20. DATE: August 1995
VIEW OF: Disassembly detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 20 of 32 |
| 14. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Stair detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 14 of 32 | 21. DATE: August 1995
VIEW OF: Color coding
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 21 of 32 |
| 15. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Porch detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 15 of 32 | 22. DATE: August 1995
VIEW OF: Color coding
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 22 of 32 |
| 16. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Cornice detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 16 of 32 | 23. DATE: August 1995
VIEW OF: Numbering system
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 23 of 32 |

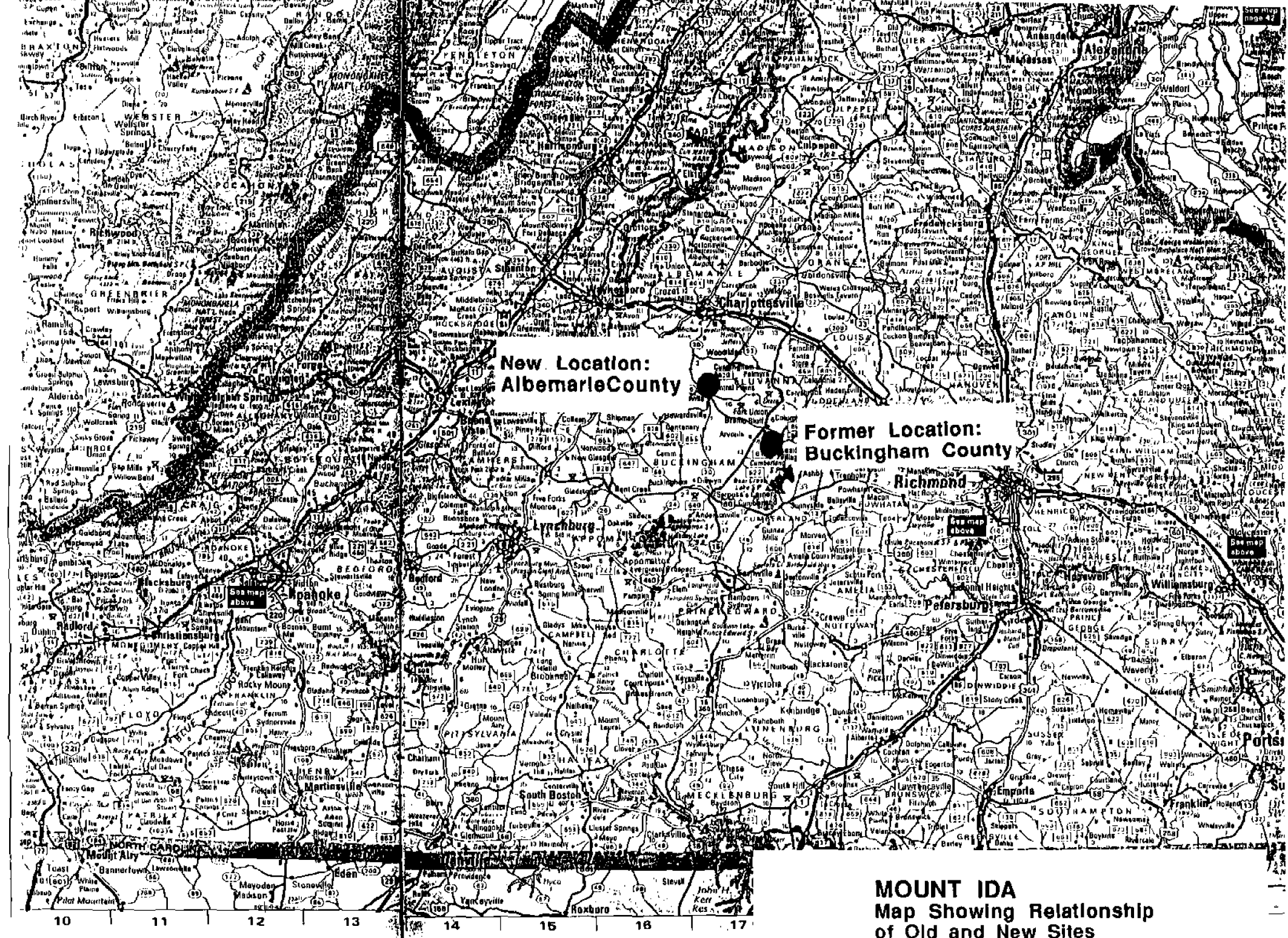
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

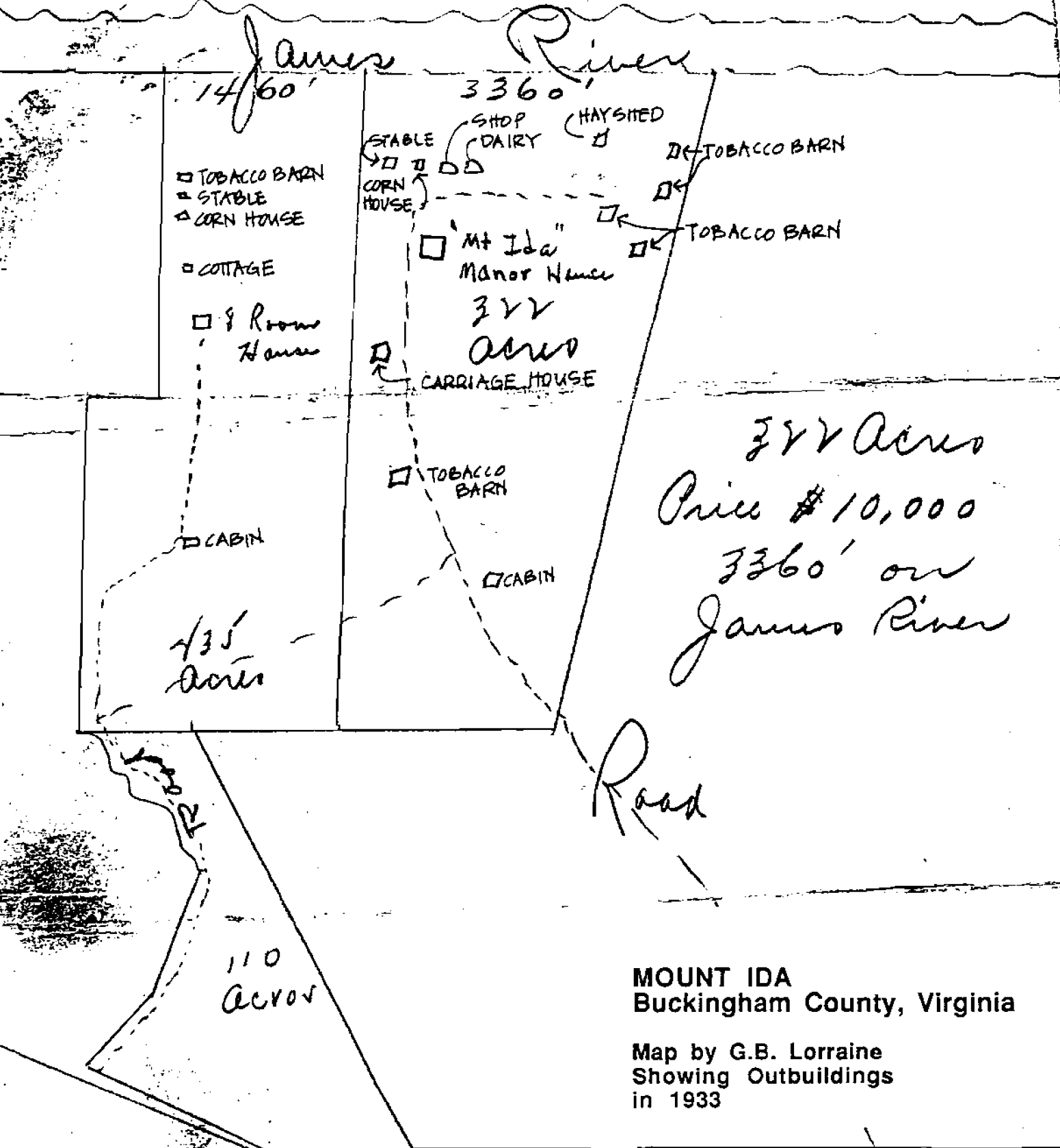
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS

Page 3

- | | |
|---|---|
| 24. DATE: September 1995
VIEW OF: West wing corner
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 24 of 32 | 31. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Receiving site
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 31 of 32 |
| 25. DATE: September 1995
VIEW OF: Sill plate
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 25 of 32 | 32. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Receiving Site
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 32 of 32 |
| 26. DATE: September 1995
VIEW OF: Addition connection
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 26 of 32 | |
| 27. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Receiving site
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 27 of 32 | |
| 28. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Receiving site
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 28 of 32 | |
| 29. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Receiving site
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 29 of 32 | |
| 30. DATE: July 1995
VIEW OF: Receiving site
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 30 of 32 | |

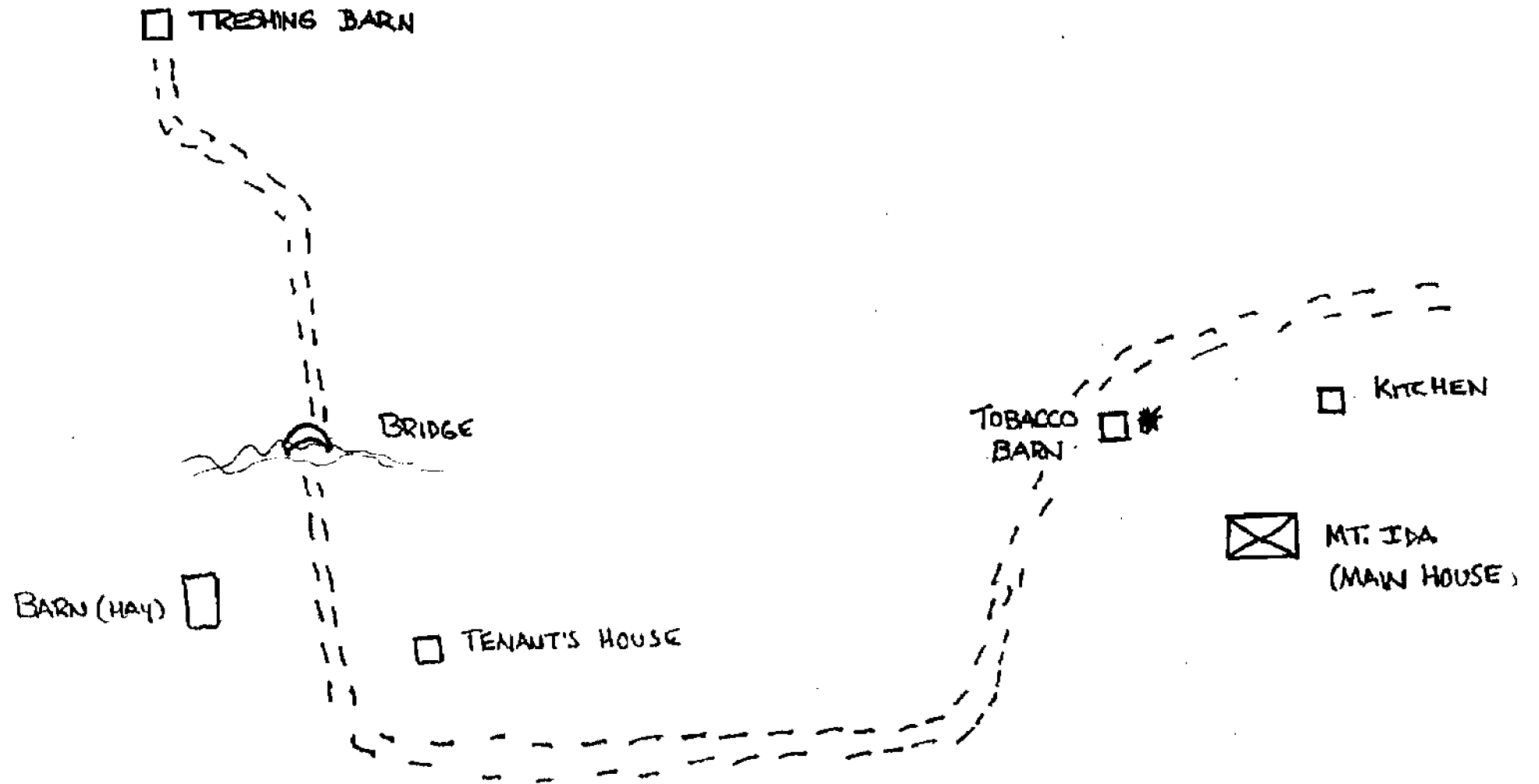




336 Acres
Price \$10,000
3360' on
James River

135 Acres
110
345 Acres
Price \$6000

1460' on James River



MOUNT IDA
 Buckingham County, Virginia

Map by VDHR
 Showing Outbuildings in 1986

* = NON-CONTRIBUTING

MT IDA
 (NTS)